THE

WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

For MONDAY, May 27, 1805.

Puniſhments propoſed for Perſons who deſtroy Hedges, Shrubs, or Boughs of Trees.

To Mr. ROGER INSPECTOR.

Hæ nugæ ſeria ducunt
In mala. HORACE.

HONOURED SIR,

IT affords me the moſt cordial ſatisfaction to behold your zealous intention of redreſſing public and private grievances, and I beg you to accept my hearty thanks, as a teſt of my approbation of your plan; let not, I beſeech you, the anxiety you betray on the ſubject, deter your proceeding in this laudable deſign; but reſt aſſured of being countenanced and ſupported by the lovers of literature and virtue. For my own part, I wiſh you every ſucceſs, and I ſhall make it a point of addreſſing you, whenever I find any thing worthy of your attention.

Perhaps I am the firſt that may trouble you with a complaint, and as it is evidently both of a public as well as private nature, I truſt you will beſtow ſome conſideration on it, and endeavour to aſcertain the moſt effectual method of reſiſting the progreſs of ſuch calamities in future. It is cuſtomary, on the firſt of May, in this, and I believe almoſt every other neighbourhood, for the youth of both ſexes to take excurſions into the country. Such a recreation, in ſo charming a ſeaſon, muſt be truly gratifying; indeed I can affirm it, from experience, to be a ſource of much pleaſure and amuſement. In the hours of childhood, when no cares, no ſorrows, caſt their melancholy gloom around the paths

of mortality, when my heart throbbed with pure, uncontaminated delight, I well remember with what glee I welcomed the return of this feſtive holiday. Inſpired by the recollection of thoſe moments of departed bliſs, I wandered this morning acroſs the fields, where the balmy breeze of health cheered the ſpirits and invigorated the nerves. My pleaſures, however, were completely checked, by obſerving hundreds of the thoughtleſs multitude, ſtripping the hedges of their budding verdure; ſcarce a tree eſcaped the depredating crew; in fact, ſpoil and deſtruction appeared the order of the day. Now I think, Mr. Roger, there cannot be a greater annoyance to individuals, who are the owners of eſtates, or to the public in general, who admire the delightful ſcenery of our favoured iſle, *than this*. And I further conceive that an attempt to annihilate this infamous and diſgraceful practice would reflect the higheſt credit on the patriotic ſpirit that would undertake it. As, Sir, it is *your* peculiar province to conſider and adviſe on all ſuch matters, it would be rather indecorous in me to expatiate on the ſubject; I ſhall therefore only add one opinion as to the method of puniſhing thoſe offenders; and although it may be deemed too ſevere and unconſtitutional to be put into execution in this happy land of liberty and toleration, yet I think it the only ſure and effectual means of putting a compleat and deciſive ſtop to the progreſs of this enormity. Now it is *this*, that any perſon or perſons wilfully and deliberately breaking down trees, or the boughs of trees, if ſufficient ſtrength to bear their weight, ſhould be *hanged* on the very object of their depredations; and all others, deſtroying ſhrubs or boughs of trees of leſs dimenſions, ſhould ſuffer a very ſevere flagellation. Having made this remark, I beg leave to recommend the ſubject to your ſerious attention, fully convinced that your ideas of the ſubject will greatly oblige the public at large, and moſt particularly your obedient ſervant,

COLIN.

P. S. Should the abſolute hanging not be admitted of, what think you of ſtringing them up 'till they *are black in the face?*

Obſervations on the Feathers and Down of Domeſtic Fowls.

(Concluded from Page 384.)

Writing-Quills.

PENS, for ſuch is the name given to the feathers of the wings and tails of birds, to diſtinguiſh them from the feathers, properly ſo called, by which their bodies are covered, are the longeſt

longeſt and ſtrongeſt of all the feathers. Thoſe of ſwans, geeſe, and crows, are employed in preference to all others for economical purpoſes, and according to the quality of their barrels.

Thus, the quills of the ſwan are moſt eſteemed for writing and for forming bruſhes; thoſe of the gooſe, which are more plentiful, and almoſt as good as thoſe of the ſwan, are more generally uſed for writing; and thoſe of the crow are more particularly employed for the keys of harpſichords, and by draftſmen in thoſe kinds of drawings which are executed with the pen.

Method of Dutchifying Quills.

The bird which ſupplies the greateſt quantity of writing-pens is the gooſe.—One furniſhes quills of ten different qualities; but there always remains on their ſurface a greaſy matter, from which they muſt be freed to render them pure, tranſparent, ſhining, and, in a word, proper for acquiring the neceſſary qualities. This preparation is generally given to them by the Dutch. Hence the expreſſion of *dutchifying* quills, to denote the operation to which they are ſubjected. I took advantage of the circumſtances of the war, when ſeveral apothecaries, acquainted with the arts and ſciences, were employed in Batavia, to requeſt them to procure ſome information in regard to a proceſs which is ſtill very little known. The following is the ſubſtance of what was communicated to me.

The proceſs conſiſts in immerſing the quill, when plucked from the wing of the bird, into water almoſt boiling; to leave it there 'till it becomes ſufficiently ſoft; to compreſs it, turning it on its axis with the back of the blade of a knife. This kind of friction, as well as the immerſions in water, being continued 'till the barrel of the quill be tranſparent, and the membrane, as well as the greaſy kind of covering, be entirely removed, it is immerſed a laſt time to render it perfectly cylindrical, which is performed with the index-finger and the thumb. It is then dried in a gentle temperature.

Feathers and Down for Cuſhions.

Pillows, mattreſſes, and cuſhions, may be filled with the ſmall feathers of domeſtic fowls and pigeons. There are ſome cantons in which they are employed for this purpoſe; but for the moſt part the down of the palmipedes is choſen. Thoſe of birds of prey might be employed alſo, were they ſufficiently numerous to promiſe abundance.

There are two kinds of down. One, which is neglected, conſiſts of light ſoft barbs, open, briſtly, and without connection, which cover a great many young birds ſoon after birth, and which drop off in proportion as they are developed. The other, more adherent, which are carefully collected, conſiſt of thoſe

ſhort feathers, with ſlender barrels, and long, equal, diſunited barbs, with which nature has compoſed the warm clothing of birds which take a high flight, and thoſe which are aquatic, in order to ſecure them from the cold they would otherwiſe experience, the one in the upper regions of the atmoſphere, and the other from the contact of the water. This down in the latter is covered with a cloſe oily plumage, which preſerves it entirely from humidity, and by theſe means permits theſe birds to preſerve their natural heat.

The down of birds of prey, being, as already ſaid, exceedingly rare, collectors endeavour to obtain only that of palmipedes; a very numerous claſs of birds, and of which three ſpecies only have been ſubjected to the condition of domeſticity, viz. the ſwan, gooſe, and duck.

But before I ſpeak of the collecting of theſe three kinds of down, which are readily obtained, I ſhall ſay a few words in regard to a kind of down which is far ſuperior to them on account of its ſoftneſs, lightneſs, and elaſticity; it is the eider-down furniſhed by a duck called the eider duck (*anas moliſſima*, Linn.) which inhabits Iceland. The following is the deſcription given of it by Sonnini, the worthy friend of Buffon, and one of the principal co-operators in the Nouveau Dictionaire d'Hiſtoire Naturelle:

"The eider-duck pulls from its breaſt and belly the down with which they are covered, in order to line its neſt to warm its eggs and its young. It is ſought for with great care in all countries where theſe birds are common. It is the ſofteſt, the lighteſt, warmeſt, and moſt elaſtic, of all the kinds of down. Norway and Iceland furniſh this valuable ſubſtance, which is ſold there at the rate of a piſtole per pound, when pure and well picked.

"The neſts of the eider-duck are, in the north of Europe, to the inhabitants of the coaſt, a ſort of property, which, though free, is conſtant and certain.—Each individual enjoys in peace the neſts ſituated on his land, and does every thing in his power to draw thither theſe ducks. A heavy fine is impoſed on thoſe who kill any of theſe birds. One man, if his habitation be placed on one of the rocks at a diſtance from the land, can collect in a year from fifty to a hundred pounds of down. The Danes purchaſe all they collect. But it is a general rule, that the down taken from a dead eider-duck is inferior in quality to that which it plucks from its own body." I have already made this obſervation, and ſhall here add, that it is general for all birds.

There is, indeed, a very great difference between feathers plucked from a living animal, and thoſe taken from one which has died in conſequence of diſeaſe. The latter have very little elaſticity; their barbs become matted when expoſed to the

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leaſt humidity. They are attended alſo with another inconvenience, which is, that, though baked in an oven, they are attacked more readily by inſects, and in a little time reduced to duſt.

But this difference is obſerved not merely in the feathers of domeſtic animals; wool and hair are equally ſubject to it. Wool ſhorn from an animal which has died of diſeaſe, is not nearly ſo valuable as that cut from a ſheep in good health. The ſtate of the diſeaſe even leſſens the quality in a conſiderable degree. All cloth made of hair cut from an animal which has died of diſeaſe, is deſtitute of ſtrength. Merchants, therefore, are very careful to ſay that their hair is the product of a living animal; and they are, no doubt, taught by daily practice to diſtinguiſh it.

Even ivory which is collected by chance in countries inhabited by elephants, is inferior to that obtained from elephants which are hunted; the latter being whiter, leſs brittle, finer, and ſuſceptible of a better poliſh, and in every reſpect ſuperior.

Swans' Down or Feathers.

Among the wild ſwans there are ſome, the plumage of which is entirely white, like that of domeſtic ſwans. Others, and this is the caſe with the greater number, are rather gray than white; and this gray is of a darker colour on the head and back, ſo that it appears almoſt brown.

Domeſtic ſwans are ſtripped of their feathers twice a-year, in the ſame manner as geeſe. They furniſh a down much ſought after on account of its ſoftneſs, and which is employed for ſtuffing pillows and beds. It is well known, alſo, that the ſame ſubſtance, exceedingly fine, and ſofter than ſilk, is uſed for powdering-puffs. It is formed alſo into beautiful muffs and fur-articles, which are both light and warm. The feathers of the wings are preferable to thoſe of the gooſe for writing, and for the tubes of painting-bruſhes.

Ducks' Down or Feathers.

Though the down of common fowls and pigeons is not neglected in ſome diſtricts, the palmipedes furniſh the principal part of that conſumed in Europe.

Ducks'-feathers are ſufficiently elaſtic, and ſold at a certain price in the *ci-devant* Normandy, where great numbers of theſe birds are reared. They are uſed for pillows and matreſſes.

Gooſe-Down or Feathers.

The common gooſe, and particularly the large ſpecies which, ſince time immemorial, have been ſubjected to a ſtate of domeſticity, ſupplies the greater part of the feathers and down employed

ployed in Europe. It was long believed that the health of theſe birds was injured by depriving them of their feathers; but if the operation takes place before moulting, it is not followed by any inconvenience when properly performed, and in ſuch a manner as to take from each wing only the down and four or five feathers.

When the young birds have attained the age of two months, they are conducted different times to a piece of clear water; they are then placed on clean ſtraw, in order that they may become dry; they are then ſpeedily ſtripped of their feathers for the firſt time, and a ſecond time at the commencement of autumn; but with moderation, on account of the approaching cold, by which they might be injured.

Another precaution, which ought always to be known is, that when geeſe are ſtripped of their feathers they muſt be prevented from going to the water, and made only to drink, during two days, 'till their ſkin becomes firm. They are plucked a third time, when they are killed, after they have been fed. This bird, therefore, which has lived about nine months, can furniſh, in the courſe of its life, three crops of feathers.

The advantage to be derived from gooſe-feathers is no where to be neglected. They form an important article of commerce in Lincolnſhire, where they are ſold, to a conſiderable amount every year.

To neglect the advantage of obtaining once, twice, or thrice, in the courſe of a year, a crop of writing-quills, and of down for filling beds and pillows, would be to renounce voluntarily a conſiderable and certain profit to be derived from a numerous breed of geeſe. It is eſtimated that this product varies with age, and that a mother-gooſe gives in general a pound of feathers, but a young one furniſhes only half a pound.

Geeſe deſtined for peopling farm-yards, and which are what are called old geeſe, may, indeed, be plucked thrice a year, without inconvenience, at an interval of ſeven weeks; but young ones, before they are ſubjected to this operation, muſt have attained to the age of thirteen or fourteen weeks, and eſpecially thoſe ſoon deſtined for the table, becauſe they would become meagre, and loſe their quality.

The nature of the food contributes very much to the value of down, and to the ſtrength of feathers. The particular care taken of geeſe has no leſs influence. It has been remarked, that in places where theſe birds find a great deal of water, they are not ſo much ſubject to vermin, and furniſh feathers of a better quality.

There is a ſort of maturity in regard to down, which may be eaſily diſcovered, as it then falls of itſelf. If removed too ſoon, it will not keep, and is liable to be attacked by worms. Lean geeſe furniſh more than thoſe which are fat; it is alſo more

eſteemed. Farmers ought never to ſuffer feathers to be pulled from geeſe ſome time after they are dead, for the purpoſe of being ſold; they generally ſmell badly, and become matted: none but thoſe plucked from living geeſe, or geeſe which have been juſt killed, ought to be introduced into commerce. In the latter caſe, the geeſe muſt be plucked ſoon, and in ſuch a manner that the operation may be terminated before they are entirely cold: the feathers are then much better.

Deſiccation of Feathers.

Whatever be the kind of birds from which feathers are obtained in the greateſt abundance, thoſe principally uſed ought to be plucked from a living animal; and they may be eaſily known, as the barrels, when preſſed between the fingers, emit a bloody liquid. Thoſe plucked after death are dry, light, and liable to be attacked by inſects; but feathers and down of the beſt quality, collected before moulting, and in the proper ſeaſon, require, as already obſerved, precautions, in order that they may be preſerved in a good ſtate. They are always accompanied by a fat lymphatic matter, which, becoming altered, would communicate to them an odour exceedingly diſagreeable. They muſt, therefore, be ſubjected to previous deſiccation, and expoſed in an oven after the bread had been taken from it. This deſiccation ought even to be carried further when the feathers are thoſe of aquatic birds, in conſequence of their oily nature.

When this previous deſiccation has been effected, the feathers are conveyed to a dry airy place, where they are ſtirred every day. By theſe means the pith contained in the barrels is dried; the greaſy and membraneous parts of their ſurface are diſſipated in duſt. The quill may then be kept for centuries: but if theſe precautions be neglected, if the quill is not reduced to the ſtate of pure parenchyme, and if it contains half-dried juices, it will then become a prey to inſects. In this caſe it muſt be bleached in ſoap-water, and then waſhed ſeveral times; a ſecondary operation, which determines the elaſtic quality of the quill, and occaſions a loſs. What has been ſaid of feathers, is applicable to wool. If badly ſcoured, the yolk and fat matters with which it is impregnated attract inſects. It muſt then be waſhed to prevent its total deſtruction, and be freed from this natural fat matter, which is liable to corrupt.

The matters employed in beds in country-houſes muſt be put into a hurdle, ſupported by a treſtle, in the middle of a well-aired apartment; they muſt then be ſtirred and beat from time to time with a ſwitch; expoſed often to the open air; to the cold during the fine days of winter, and to the ſun in the beginning of ſpring, to remove that kind of inſect of the claſs of the phalenæ which is propagated only, in the ſhade and in a ſtate of

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repoſe. Day-light and agitation are means far preferable to the aromatic plants propoſed for producing the ſame effect.

The proceſs of purification conſiſts in putting into three pints of boiling water a pound and a half of alum and as much cream of tartar, which are diluted in twenty-three pints more of cold water.—The wool is then left immerſed in this liquor during ſome days, after which it is waſhed and dried. After this operation it will no longer be ſubject to be attacked by inſects.

The purity of feathers and wool employed for mattreſſes and cuſhions ought to be conſidered as a firſt object of ſalubrity. Animal emanations may, under many circumſtances, be prejudicial to the health; but the danger is ſtill greater when the wool is impregnated with ſweat and the excrementitious parts of perſons who have experienced putrid and contagious diſeaſes. Bed-clothes, and the wool of mattreſſes, therefore, cannot be too often beat, carded, cleaned, and waſhed. This is a caution which cannot be too often recommended.

MEMOIRS *of the* MARQUIS *of* LANSDOWN.

THIS diſtinguiſhed nobleman died on the 7th of May, 1805, at his houſe in Berkeley-ſquare, in the environs of London. He was deſcended, by the male line, from the ancient houſe of Fitzgerald, of Ireland, and was great grandſon of the celebrated Sir William Petty. His lordſhip was born in 1738; and in 1765 married Sophia, daughter of John Earl of Granville, by which lady (who died in 1771) he had iſſue John Henry, who now ſucceeds his father, and another ſon William, who died in 1778. Lord Lanſdown married ſecondly Louiſa, daughter of the earl of Upper Oſſory: her ladyſhip died in 1789, leaving a ſon, the preſent Lord Henry Petty, born in 1780. Having completed his education at Oxford, Lord Lanſdown, then Lord Fitzmaurice, entered into the army, and ſerved in the celebrated 20th regiment at the battle of Minden. On the acceſſion of the preſent king, his lordſhip was appointed one of his aid-de-camps; but having early cultivated the acquaintance of the late earl of Chatham, he attached himſelf to the party of that great ſtateſman, and quitted the military for the political line of life.

His conduct as a politician has ever been marked by a firm ſupport of the pureſt principles of freedom, both civil and religious; and there never was a ſtateſman whoſe politics are ſo defenſible on the baſis of conſiſtency as thoſe of William Marquis of Lanſdown. He was ſworn firſt lord of trade, and a member of the privy council, on April 16th, 1763. In 1766 he was appointed one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate,

and immediately took an efficient part in what at that time was denominated the Chatham adminiſtration; of which the oſtenſible head was the duke of Grafton, but of whoſe councils Lord Chatham, who held the office of privy ſeal, was known to be the actual director. Never was the power of the kingdom wielded by men who poſſeſſed more ability and independence: but they had to encounter the extenſive influence of the Rockingham party, whom they had diſplaced. Lord Chatham reſigned his office, and was ſoon followed by Lord Lanſdown, then earl of Shelburne, who had been thwarted in his deſign of relieving the Corſicans, at that time ſtruggling for the reſtoration of their liberties under the brave and patriotic Paoli. From this period, until the year 1782, the earl of Shelburne continued in an honourable oppoſition to the meaſures of adminiſtration; and no queſtion of importance was agitated in parliament in which he did not take a leading part. He reprobated the deciſion of the houſe of commons on the legal return of Mr. Wilkes; he oppoſed the American war through every ſtage of its progreſs; he reſiſted the increaſing influence of the crown, and the enormous additions to the public debt: he ſuggeſted an enquiry into the public expenditure, propoſed an abolition of uſeleſs places, and brought forward various motions which tended to eſtabliſh a rigid ſyſtem of public œconomy.

The death of Lord Chatham placed the earl of Shelburne at the head of his political connection, which has already been denominated the Shelburne party; and which reckoned amongſt its ſupporters the names of Townſend, of Camden, and of Dunning. On the diſmiſſion of Lord North in 1782, the long-deſired union of the Shelburne and Rockingham parties took place: the marquis of Rockingham was placed at the head of the treaſury: and Lord Shelburne accepted the ſecretary-ſhip of the foreign department, for which he was eminently qualified by his conſummate knowledge of the various intereſts of the European powers. Many patriotic meaſures were now carried into effect; and an inquiry was inſtituted into the ſtate of the national repreſentation. But the death of Lord Rockingham diſſolved that union in which the people had placed unbounded confidence. On the day ſuccceding his deceaſe, the earl of Shelburne was decſared firſt lord of the treaſury. The acceptance of this high and pre-eminent ſituation, without any previous communication with his colleagues in office, was conſidered by the Rockingham party as equivalent to a declaration of political hoſtility; and Mr. Fox, the duke of Portland, and their connections, reſigned the offices they held in adminiſtration. The earl of Shelburne juſtified his conduct: "The office he now held," his lordſhip affirmed, "was within his graſp when the firſt arrangements were forming, but he had then given

way to the noble marquis; though he had now accepted the poſt, as that nobleman was no more. And if the monarch was diveſted of the power of appointing his own ſervants, he would be reduced to the condition of a king of the Mahrattas, who had nothing of ſovereignty but the name." In filling up the places vacated by the recent reſignations, Mr. Pitt, the preſent miniſter, was appointed chancellor of the exchequer.

The coalition between Fox and North now took place; and Lord Shelburne reſigned his office in 1783, having previouſly ſigned the articles of that peace, by which the American ſtates were declared free and independent. The coalition miniſtry were ſoon compelled to reſign; and at this eventful period the whole country looked up to the earl of Shelburne, expecting that the reins of government would again be placed in his hands. The new adminiſtration was announced; and a conſiderable degree of ſurprize was occaſioned in the nation, when it was found that Mr. Pitt was appointed firſt lord of the treaſury, as well as chancellor of the exchequer; and that the earl of Shelburne was entirely excluded from the new arrangements. His lordſhip continued for ſome time on good terms with the new miniſtry; and received, as a juſt reward of his ſervices, the titles of marquis of Lanſdown, and earl of Wycombe, with the honours of the garter. He alſo roſe to the rank of a general in the army.

The marquis of Lanſdown now retired to the enjoyments of private life; until the important events of the French revolution, and the commencement of the late war with France, drew him from his retreat. Of our unfortunate conteſt with that nation, he ever denied the juſtice and neceſſity; and in conſequence acted, through the whole of its origin and progreſs, in deciſive hoſtility to the miniſtry and their meaſures.

Such were the principal events in the public life of William Marquis of Lanſdown. He had deeply ſtudied the hiſtory and laws of his country; and they had taught him, that the conſtitution of England is not the grant of princes, but an inheritance obtained by the virtue and wiſdom of Engliſhmen. As a ſtateſman his abilities were of the higheſt order; his was that elevation of mind, which conceives the grandeſt projects; and his was that eloquence, which beſt enforces and adorns them: *animo videt; ingenio complexus eſt; eloquentiâ ornavit.* His ſpeeches were copious in information, abounding in the pureſt eloquence; and always contained ſome ſentence, ſome felicity of illuſtration, ſome *verbum ardens*, that the hearer carried away with him, and which at once delighted the fancy and convinced the judgment.

Of his private character it remains to ſpeak. Elevation of mind and gentleneſs of diſpoſition were ſo mixed up in him that thoſe who knew him beſt, were moſt at a loſs whether more to

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admire or to love. Friendſhip was with Lord Lanſdown a paſſion: none ever ſurpaſſed him in ſincerity of attachment; and in the minutiæ of affectionate attention he never perhaps was equalled. Even they who by the calls of buſineſs or accidental circumſtances were admitted to his preſence, became charmed by the elegance of his manners, and retired with indelible impreſſions of his affability and benevolence.

A great mind, it has been obſerved, may be traced in its amuſements. Thoſe of the marquis of Lanſdown conſiſted chiefly in the purſuits of architecture, ornamental gardening, and the encouragement of every polite art. Of every exertion of the human mind he was indeed the liberal patron; and unfriended genius never made a fruitleſs application to his bounty. Lord Lanſdown completely poſſeſſed the art of giving importance to trifling favours, by the kindneſs of manner with which they were conferred; while at the ſame time his tenderneſs and politeneſs took away the oppreſſing weight of the moſt munificent and nobleſt benefactions. The loſs of ſuch a man muſt be conſidered as a national calamity: to his children and relations it is irreparable: and they who have had the honour and happineſs of being reckoned among the friends of Lord Lanſdown, will in vain look round to ſupply the vacancy occaſioned by his death. It is ſome conſolation to the writer of this article thus feebly to deſcribe his character, and thus to preſent him to public attention,—

" Prais'd, wept, and honour'd, by the man he lov'd."

ACCOUNT *of the* IONIAN REPUBLIC.

[Extracted from the " Voyage de Demo et Nicolo Stephanopoli en Grece."]

THE Grecian iſlands in the Ionian Sea are eight in number, viz. Corfu, Paxo, St. Maure, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante, Cerigo, and Cerigotto.

Corfu is ſituate in long. 40. and lat. 37½; it is a ſmall diſtance from the Adriatic, and but three miles from the coaſt of Albania. It is 100 French miles in circumference, and poſſeſſes a population of 60,000 ſouls. Its principal port is ſpacious and ſafe, and is defended by two fortreſſes of great ſtrength, between which the town lies. The ſtaple of the iſland is oil, very little corn or wine being grown; they are ſupplied with theſe neceſſaries from Albania. The climate is excellent.

Paxo is ſix miles to the ſouth of Corfu, and 25 miles in circumference. Its only production is oil, for which its ſoil is admirably

mirably calculated. It has a good port for merchant veſſels, and a good climate. Population 20,000.

St. Maure is 70 miles from Corfu, and 30 in circumference. The ſoil is fertile in oil, grain, and wine, but the climate unwholeſome. The port is deep enough for merchant veſſels, and defended by a fortreſs. Population 30,000.

Ithaca is four miles from St. Maure, and but ſix in circumference; produces grain, and a ſmall quantity of wine. The climate is wholeſome, and population 5000.

Cephalonia is a mile from Ithaca, and 160 in circumference. The produce of the iſland conſiſts in raiſins and wine, but its principal dependance is upon its navigation, which employs 150 veſſels, 50 of which carry from 10 to 24 guns each. Population 80,000.

Zante is 40 miles from Cephalonia, and 60 in circumference. A ſmall ſpecies of grape, denominated in England currant, is cultivated, and large quantities exported. Currants and oil conſtitute the riches of Zante. From the former article, a revenue of three millions of livres is raiſed. There is but one port in the iſland of a capacity to admit large veſſels. Five opulent families divide half the iſland between them, and poſſeſs great influence over the inhabitants, who are laborious and induſtrious; indeed, it is to their indefatigable exertions that the iſland is indebted for the riches it enjoys. Population is 40,000.

Cerigo is 200 miles from Zante, and 66 in circumference, but has a ſcanty population of 5500 inhabitants only, which appears to ariſe from two cauſes, the diſtreſs of a large portion of the iſland, and emigration, produced by the incurſions of Turkiſh and Malteſe corſairs, under the weak government of the Venetians. It produces good wine. The inhabitants are the moſt humaniſed of the whole republic. Under the ancient government, whilſt aſſaſſination prevailed in the other iſlands, not a ſingle inſtance of it, not even a robbery, was ever known at Cerigo.

Cerigotto is very ſmall, and inhabited by ſeventeen families only, of Sphaciotes emigrated from Candia, where they occupy the mountainous parts, and have in all ages preſerved their independence.

Demo and Nicolo Stephanopoli, from whoſe travels the preceding remarks are taken, were Greeks ſettled in Corſica, and were ſent from Italy to Greece in 1797 by Bonaparte, upon a miſſion ſimilar to the more recent and more celebrated one of Sebaſtiani. They collected a variety of curious information reſpecting the ſtate of this valuable portion of the Turkiſh empire, which is manifeſtly ripe for diſmemberment. The occupation of the Ionian iſlands, by Ruſſia, is ſeen by Bonaparte with jealouſy equal to that with which he beholds the retention of

Malta

Malta by England, as it operates as a powerful check to his plans of aggrandiſement on the continent.

INTERESTING TRIAL.

CAUTION *to* LANDLORDS.

AT the laſt Cardiff aſſizes an action was brought by Mr. Andrew Parſons, ſeedſman, &c. of Neath, againſt Mr. John Child, of the ſame place, and William Lloyd, a bailiff, under the ſtatute of Henry III. for the protection of tenants againſt unreaſonable diſtreſſes of landlords.

It appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff's brother, Mr. John Parſons, was tenant to the defendant for a houſe in Neath, but which was in the plaintiff's occupation; on the 25th of March, 1804, half a year's rent, amounting to 13l. was due to the defendant, which the plaintiff tendered on the 14th of April following, requeſting, at the ſame time, to be accepted as tenant in the room of his brother, and to have a receipt in his own name; the defendant refuſed to accept the plaintiff as tenant, or to give him the receipt, upon which the latter left the money, and went away. In the evening Mr. Child's attorney called at the plaintiff's ſhop, and counted the 13l. into a ſcale on the counter, telling Mr. Parſons's ſiſter-in-law (he being abſent) that the rent would not be accepted, the attorney having forgot *his* fee of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence, for a letter he had written to demand payment. On the 16th, the defendant, Lloyd, accompanied by a conſtable, ſeized upon every article in the plaintiff's ſhop, conſiſting of clover, rye-graſs, iron, pewter, and various other articles, and would have proceeded up ſtairs had he not been prevented.

The plaintiff's property remained in the poſſeſſion of the defendant eight days (he being unable to replevy the ſame on account of the ſecurity required by the ſheriff, being upwards of 330l.) when it was appraiſed at 166l. 13s. 4d. but very conſiderably under its value, and it was proved that the plaintiff had ſuſtained a ſerious loſs by the detention of upwards of 33 cwt. of clover, and near 100 buſhels of rye-graſs ſeeds, at a time when the ſale was at its full height, and the demand ſo great that other ſhopkeepers diſpoſed of their whole ſtock of thoſe articles, while the plaintiff's remained on hand in conſequence of the law proceedings, and he finally loſt the ſale for the ſeaſon. After three witneſſes had been examined for the plaintiff, Mr. Juſtice Hardinge recommended that the defendant ſhould ſubmit to a verdict, which he did, to the amount of 330l. damages, with coſts of ſuit, ſubject to be moderated.

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A deciſion took place in the exchequer laſt Hilary Term, very intereſting to copyholders, particularly to ſuch as hold lands formerly belonging to abbies and monaſteries ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII. The caſe was briefly as follows:—

William Wharton, of Monkland, in the county of Hereford, applied repeatedly in 1792, to the ſteward of the lord-farmer of the manor of Monkland, (held by leaſe of the dean and canons of Windſor) for a renewal of lives in copyhold premiſes, enjoyed by his anceſtors for upwards of 150 years, and tendered a conſiderable ſum more than the cuſtomary fine. The ſteward refuſed to renew, unleſs Wharton paid a fine at the rate of fourteen years full value of the premiſes. Shortly after the death of the laſt life, the lord-farmer brought an ejectment to turn the ſaid William Wharton out of poſſeſſion, which was tried at Hereford aſſizes in 1795; when, after the cuſtom of the manor was clearly proved, as alſo the tender, Lord Kenyon ſolemnly declared, that by the laws of England, no lord of a manor could juſtly claim more than two years value as a fine for renewal; and a ſpecial jury concurred in his lordſhip's opinion. At the inſtance of the lord-farmer, a ſecond trial was granted by the barons, and took place at Hereford aſſizes in 1796, when the learned judge, after a trial of twelve hours, directed the jury to find in favour of the lord farmer. At the third hearing of the cauſe, at the inſtance of William Wharton in the court of exchequer, laſt Hilary Term, the barons gave their opinion decidedly, that a lord-farmer was not obliged to grant renewals; and if he choſe to do ſo, he might inſiſt on unlimited fines.

Reflections on thoſe great Events, the Acceſſion of the Brunſwick Family to the Throne, the Revolution in the United States of America, and the French Revolution.

THE Brunſwick family was placed on the throne in the perſon of George the Firſt, on the thirty-firſt of July, 1714. He was at that time elector of Hanover, and his family was choſen on account of its being the neareſt branch of the expelled royal family, that followed the proteſtant religion. He was deſcended from Sophia, the daughter of James the Firſt; and his anceſtors were among the firſt who revolted from the pope, and followed the doctrine of Luther. From a ſmall territory he thus became, in conſequence of an act of parliament, commonly called the act of ſettlement, the ſovereign of a great kingdom; and his deſcendants have not forgotten the origin of their power, for within the laſt two months the duke of Clarence alluded to his family being called over to protect the rights and

liberties of this country; and as a branch of a family choſen by this country, and raiſed to ſuch high pre-eminence for ſuch important purpoſe, he was particularly bound to attend to the rights of every ſubject of the kingdom.

It is a ſingular circumſtance that the people of this country, who had ſuffered ſo much from the race of the Stuarts, ſhould prefer that line to any other; but there was wiſdom in the preference, for the connection between the Brunſwick and the other branches of that race was ſmall, and the ſelection of a foreign family prevented thoſe feuds which muſt have ariſen if a native had been raiſed to the throne. In this reſpect the French have imitated us, and the circumſtance of Bonaparte being a foreigner is a great ſupport to the dynaſty of which he is the head.

The revolution in America took place rather from evil counſels in this country, than from any concerted plan in the Americans to produce it, previouſly to the flames of war burſting out. The miſchief began very ſoon after the preſent king aſcended the throne. Petitions and remonſtrances were ſent over to this country, which were received with the greateſt diſdain, and little or no regard was paid to the arguments of people, who were ſuppoſed to be incapable of backing them by force.

The conduct of the late Lord Roſslyn to the independent, firm, and high ſpirited Franklin, widened the breach: and from the moment the regular battle took place at Lexington, between the Americans and our troops, the utmoſt wiſdom was requiſite on our ſide: inſtead of which every thing was purſued with violence. This battle was fought in the year 1774, from which time each party reſolved to make the ſword the arbiter of their difference, and this country did not think of conciliatory meaſures, 'till the Americans had learned their own ſtrength, and Great Britain had proved itſelf unable to bring its rebellious ſubjects to obedience. America had alſo produced two men, Franklin and Waſhington, ſuch as nature exhibits only on great occaſions: and they were reſiſted only by the common tactics of courts and armies. In ſuch a conteſt victory is never uncertain.

The French revolution ſprang out of the American revolution, and its commencement may be dated from the taking of the Baſtille on July the 14th, 1789. Not that a revolution could have been avoided in France even if the American war had not taken place: but that war had given opportunity of expreſſing ſentiments in favour of liberty, and the French troops, who had been witneſſes to the excellence of the Americans, and the manly ſpirit by which they had ſupported their cauſe, naturally brought back with them ſimilar ſentiments, and were eager to overthrow

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the deſpotiſm of the monarch, the nobility, and the clergy, by which they conceived themſelves to be oppreſſed.

In this country it is difficult to ſpeak freely upon the ſubject: for the more ignorant an Engliſhman is of the cauſes of the revolution, the more readily he runs into the abſurd and vulgar cry of jacobiniſm, to which all the meaſures that have taken place in France, within the laſt fifteen years, are attributed. Jacobiniſm was not the cauſe, but the effect of the revolution; which was founded on the determination of the people to poſſeſs a limited monarchy, to expel their nobleſſe as an intolerant caſt, to deſtroy monaſtic vows, and to compel the clergy to perform the duties of religion, without domineering over their conſciences, and demanding ſo large a proportion of their property.

Character of M. de Conzies, Biſhop of Arras.

HE was born a nobleman, and educated for the prelacy. He did equal honour to his rank and to his ſtation. Faithful to his king as to his God, a long life was never polluted with a ſingle action that did not prove the ſtandard merit of a good man, and of a ſincere Chriſtian. The loyal, as well as the religious, in imitating his conduct, may be ſure to poſſeſs the eſteem of their contemporaries, and the admiration of poſterity. That ſuch a character ſhould particularly attract the hatred of Bonaparte might juſtly be expected. The name of the biſhop of Arras was upon the ſame line of the ſame liſt of proſcription with that of the hero of loyalty, Georges. The Corſican, who pierced the hearts of an Enghien, Pichegru, and Georges, has long pointed his dagger at the boſom of this prelate, who preferred poverty and exile in England to the Roman purple and the Pariſian archiepiſcopacy, both offered him, in 1801, by the firſt conſul of France and the pontiff of Rome.

Unalterable in his attachment to the houſe of Bourbon, his royal highneſs Monſieur, brother to the king of France and Navarre, made him one of his principal counſellors and confidential adviſers; unprofitable offices, indeed, for thoſe who, confounding fortune with juſtice, regard money more than honour, but advantageous to him who has a conſcience, follows its dictates, and feels the honourable difference between the diſintereſted counſellor of a lawful prince, and the deſpicable accomplice of a barbarous uſurper. The biſhop of Arras had, from nature, a conſtitution ſtrong enough to reſiſt the ravages of time to the fartheſt limits aſſigned to the life of man, had not providence alſo beſtowed upon him a mind virtuous and feeling to the higheſt degree. The deplorable ſtate of Chriſtianity, the miſ-

fortunes of his king, and the degradation of his country, were the diſeaſes which deprived the world, prematurely, of one of its beſt and brighteſt ornaments. From the ſcandalous journey of Pius VII. and the ſacrilegious coronation of Napoleon the Firſt, this prelate received his death-blow. He ſurvived but for a few days the news of the Corſican's anointment.

As, in health, he had been an example of piety and conſtancy, during his illneſs he was a model of devotion and reſignation. He exhorted his countrymen and fellow-ſufferers, like himſelf, unfortunate exiles, not to deviate from that glorious though painful path they had dutifully and conſcientiouſly entered. He preached ſubmiſſion to the decrees of the Almighty, in ſhewing the juſtice of that noble cauſe to which they had ſacrificed rank, property, country, and every thing but their honour. He told them never to forget the gratitude they owed to England, ſhould religion and royalty once more proſper in France. His conſtant prayers were, on his death-bed, that Chriſt may again ſave his church in France, reſtore there the rightful and faithful to power, and convert, but not puniſh, the undutiful and unbelieving. It is often more glorious to deſerve than to occupy a throne. His royal highneſs Monſieur, with a humanity worthy of better times and better fortune, refuſed himſelf even the neceſſary reſt to attend this truſty and affectionate ſervant, who had the conſolation to breathe his laſt in the arms of his good and generous prince. Some few moments before he ſhut his eyes for ever, he preſſed the hand of Monſieur to his boſom, and, with a faint voice, faultered theſe his laſt words: "My kind prince, death is terrible to the wicked only!"

An ANECDOTE.

WHEN the name of Churchill appeared to the ſecond edition of the Roſciad, the dean of Weſtminſter reprimanded him for writing on a ſubject ſo totally inconſiſtent with his profeſſion: Churchill replied, "that if he was ſo culpable, the tranſlator of Longinus (Dr. Pearce) could not be entirely blameleſs:" the biſhop immediately ſhifted the topic of reprehenſion, and deſired him to alter his mode of dreſſing, and not affect in his appearance the gaity of a layman, when he ought to aſſume the gravity becoming his ſacred function. Theſe animadverſions being again enforced by the dean in his official capacity, at the inſtance of the pariſhioners of St. John the Evangeliſt, Churchill found it neceſſary in January, 1763, to reſign the lecture-ſhip of that pariſh.

Anſwer, by J. Lewis, of Poole, to J. B. Bloomfield's Rebus, inſerted December 17.

THE amphibious BEAVER plain is ſeen
To be the animal you mean.

☞ We have received the like anſwer from Adrianus.

Anſwer, by Adrianus, to W. Gifford's Charade, inſerted March 11.

AN HOP-MERCHANT I find you are,
I hope I'm right, but I may err.

Anſwer, by T. O. of Bruton, to W. Gifford's Enigma, inſerted March 18.

ON friends I wait with much regard
In ſhop with ſciſſars, and the YARD.

*** We have received ſimilar anſwers from S. Moore, of Horſwell; J. Colling, of St. Dominick; Cornwallina, of St. Teath; G. Hann, jun. of Stoke Abbot; F. Arden, of South Petherton; P. Gove, of Exeter; J. Wotton, of Newton Buſhel; J. Lewis, and T. Adey, of Poole; and T. Gill, officer of exciſe near Wells.

A REBUS, *by Recluſe, of Awliſcombe, Devon.*

A Town in Devon firſt ſelect;
An ancient kingdom next detect;
The god of war you next muſt find;
And then a river call to mind;
A well-known bird that flies by night;
The ſixth a tree will bring to light:
What next? why the initials frame
An Engliſh general you will name.

A CHARADE, *by S. Moore, of Horſwell.*

A PLANT's that ever green expound,
Ye penetrating train;
A paſſage alſo muſt be found
My ſecond to explain:
Combine theſe parts aright, 'tis clear
My whole is found in Devonſhire.

A CHARADE, *by A. Kyne, of Upper Thames-ſtreet, London.*

BEHOLD yon grove, in beauteous green array'd,
See the tall oak majeſtic riſe,
There ſit my firſt, amid its cooling ſhade,
And pour their ſolos to the ſkies;
Oft with my next I view this beauteous ſcene,
Whilſt the ſweet ſound delights the ear,
And echo, flying o'er the diſtant plain,
Reſponſive ſounds both far and near:
Vertumnus now bedecks the plains anew,
With verdure pleaſing to the eye;
And Flora ſpreads her fragrant train to view,
Where my ſweet whole you may deſcry.

POETRY.

For the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

Lines to the Memory of John Senior, commonly called John Cox, late of Milborne Port, Somerſet.

[The ſubject of theſe verſes was, for many years, the carrier of ſmall parcels from Sherborne to Milborne Port, and from Milborne Port to Sherborne, and was remarkable for his ſimplicity and honeſty.]

WHAT tho' no monumental urn
O'er thy pale aſhes riſe,
To tell the world thy ſoul is flown
To more congenial ſkies.

Yet ſtill 'mid poverty obſcure
Will modeſt virtue ſhine;
Tho' 'twas thy fortune to be poor,
A happy lot was thine.

Kind Heav'n in mercy ne'er demands
More than its goodneſs lent;
What if one talent is but giv'n,
If that be not miſpent?

It will a nobler boon impart,
Far richer bliſs ſecure,
Than a whole world's vaſt heritage
Could to the heart inſure.

Tho' quick thy tranſit, honeſt John,
From each terreſtrial care,
The baſis thou haſt reſted on
Shall ſtill thy memory bear.

Long-ſtreet, Sherborne.

For the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

TO THE STORMY PETERELL.

BIRD of the ſtorm! that o'er the billowy deep,
With ſhrill and plaintive note, thy flight purſu'ſt,
When dreary night o'erſhades
The terrors of the deep:
O! what can tempt thee, at this boiſterous hour,
To ſtretch thy ruffled pinions to the gale,
Where horror ſits enthron'd,
In majeſty auſtere?
Like thee, alas! o'er life's tempeſtuous flood,
Toſs'd on the billows of adverſity,
My ſhatter'd bark rebounds,
The ſport of angry fate:
Yet hope, fond hope, the diſtant ſhore illumes
Where vaſt eternity extends around
Its awful, pleaſing ſcene,
Unlimited and grand;

There,

There, on the pillow of divine repoſe,
Snatch'd from the fury of ſurrounding ſtorms,
Soon may this weary ſoul
In heavenly ſlumbers reſt.

COLIN.

For the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

MAY MORNING.

WITH rapture once more we behold
The morning look forth with a ſmile;
And nature, rejoicing, unfold
The vernal delights of our iſle.
Array'd in a carpet of green,
The fields and the meadows how gay!
While flowers enamel the ſcene,
And numberleſs beauties diſplay.

The lark has her matin begun,
With ſweet and enlivening ſound;
To welcome the bright, riſing ſun,
And rouſe ev'ry ſongſter around.
The linnet, the blackbird, and thruſh,
With ſweeteſt of voices conſpire;
While a warbler from every buſh
Aſſiſts in the muſical choir.

Shall man, then, ungrateful delay
To adore the great Author divine?
Lo! each ſongſter that ſits on the ſpray,
Upbraids us, and aſks us to join.
Thus, kindly, they ſeem to invite,
In praiſes your moments employ;
While all things in nature unite,
In a chorus of general joy!

Malborough. THOMAS JARVIS.

The EFFECTS *of* MIND.

HAPPY the mind whoſe intellectual wants
Afford him bliſs that wiſdom rarely grants!
No mental pains, no ſcruples croſs his ways—
His mind a blank—how peaceful all his days!
Serene he breathes, his joys no man's ſurpaſs,
Yet ſtill more tranquil lives the humble aſs.
So fate ordain'd; and if we nature ſcan,
Where aught ſo full of miſery as man,
Where aught ſo vain and wretched can we find
As this proud being all endow'd with mind?
Mind—hapleſs gift! Pandora's box gave birth
To far leſs miſchief to the ſons of earth.
The patient aſs, what nature bids ſuſtains,
But we invent unneceſſary pains.
Words, empty words, will oft inflame the ſoul,
With direful rage beyond the mind's controul.
His mind with dreams by night or day is fraught,
Which rack the man with agonizing thought.
The ſtorms of paſſion, and the dread of crimes,
Ambitious hope to live in after times!
Opinions, laws, weak pride, baſe love of ſelf,
Theſe, man, are all created by thyſelf!